



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1898.

## To-day's Advertisements.

### FAREWELL ADDRESS

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The Address will be presented by His Honor Sir JOHN CARRINGTON in the CITY HALL, on the MORNING of TUESDAY, the 1st FEBRUARY, at Half-past Ten.

LADIES are cordially invited to attend.

The "FAME" kindly lent for the occasion, will be in attendance for the accommodation of those wishing to accompany HIS EXCELLENCE to the Mail Steamer.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1898. [189]

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that Field Firing with Maxim and Lee-Metford Rifles will take place at Deep Water Bay on the Afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February.

The Director will be from Wong Nai Chung Gap neighbourhood towards the Bay, South-West.

All persons, as well as all ships, junks and other vessels in the neighbourhood of Deep Water Bay are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command,  
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 29th January, 1898. [191]

### THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL

LEO. HERNANDEZ  
NEW YORK NOVELTY CO.  
Will appear on  
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENING,  
the 2nd and 3rd February,  
POSITIVELY FOR A NIGHTS ONLY.

A COMPANY OF ARTISTS PAR  
EXCELLENCE.

PRICES ..... \$2 & \$1  
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Hall Price to  
Back Seats only.  
Seats may be booked at Messrs. ROBINSON'S  
PIANO-CO.

Overture at 9 P.M. Sharp,  
Full Company see Posters. Charge of Pro-  
gramme Nightly.

LEO. HERNANDEZ,  
HONGKONG HOTEL,  
Hongkong, 29th January, 1898. [192]

### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING  
of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the  
OFFICES of the Company No. 14, Fray Central,  
on MONDAY, the 1st February, 1898, at 10  
o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the  
report of the Directors and the Statement of  
Accounts to the 31st December, 1897.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 7th to 1st February  
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

THOS. L. ROSE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 29th January, 1898. [193]

### "MELDRUM" FURNACES.

THESE FURNACES are specially adapted for coal dust, coke dust and cinders of an inferior quality, and by their use a great saving is effected generally. Smoke is reduced to a minimum and boiler power largely increased.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO.  
Agents for Hongkong and China.  
Hongkong, 29th January, 1898. [194]

### CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.  
THE Company's Steamship

"SINGAN,"  
Captain Jamison, will be despatched as above  
TO-MORROW, the 30th instant, at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th January, 1898. [194]

### MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUZ CANAL.

THE Steamship  
"PORTADELAIA,"  
will be despatched as above on MONDAY,  
the 31st instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

S.S. "GHAZEE" ..... about 30th February.  
S.S. "ARGYL" ..... 5th March.  
S.S. "PATHAN" ..... 20th March.  
S.S. "LENNOX" ..... 10th April.  
S.S. "ENERGIA" ..... 20th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL, CARILL & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1898. [195]

### DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship  
"HAILOONG,"  
Captain Robson, will be despatched for the  
above Ports on TUESDAY, the 1st February,  
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LA PRAIRIE & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 29th January, 1898. [195]

### THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA STRAITS AND  
COLOMBO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for  
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS,  
RIVER PLATE, Etc.)

THE Company's Steamship  
"PINGSURE,"  
Captain D. Davies, will be despatched as  
above on or about the 5th February.

To be followed by the Steamship

"NINGHOW,"  
For Freight, etc., apply to  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1898. [196]

## To-day's Advertisement.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 5 Per  
Cent. \$1.40 PER SHARE Declared at  
the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING  
of SHAREHOLDERS held This Day, will be  
PAID: At the HONGKONG AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CORPORATION on and after MONDAY,  
the 29th January.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply  
to the OFFICES of the Company for WARRANTS.  
By Order of the Board of Directors.

T. ARNOLD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1898. [188]

### Intimations.

### DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

### AERATED WATERS.

### SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

### SODA WATER.

### GINGER ALE.

### SARSAPARILLA.

### RASPBERRYADE, Etc.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are  
made under the constant supervision of a duly  
qualified English Chemist and will bear compa-  
rison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEETINGS and  
other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [30]

### KUHN & KOMOR,

### JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, 21 & 22, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG, 35, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA

### 56, DIVISION STREET, KORE.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1898. [32]

### LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS  
AND WATCHMAKERS.

SOLE AGENTS in the East for the amalgamated  
CLARKSON, HURNARD and GLADIATOR Co., Ltd.,  
DUNLOP TWENTY-EIGHTS, PRICE, Etc.

A special reliable Watch made for this Climate

Quality A ..... \$1.00

Quality B ..... \$1.25

16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
Opposite the Telegraph Office.

### NOW READY!

### IN HANDY PAMPHLET FORM.

### A FULL, CAREFULLY REVISED and ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF THE INTERPORT CRICKET MATCHES

With a Critique on the Week's play, the  
festivities connected with the Carnival and the  
batting and fielding of the various teams.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER COPY.

Orders will be promptly attended to by  
The Manager.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
OFFICE,

No. 6, PEDDER'S HILL

Hongkong, 20th November, 1897. [173]

### A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

### WINES & SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London  
House, bought direct at first hand, imported in  
wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all  
intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply  
the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

### PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month  
before use. When required for drinking at  
once it should be ordered to be decanted at  
the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner  
Wines of very superior Vintages. All are  
true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest  
priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine  
product of the juice of the grape and are  
not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap  
Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to  
be pure Cognac, the difference in price  
being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent  
quality and of greater age than most brands  
in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY  
marked "E" is universally popular, and is  
pronounced by the best local connoisseurs  
to be superior to any other brand in the  
Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to  
be genuine when bought direct from us in the  
Colony or from our authorized Agents at the  
Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1898. [187]

### DEATH.

At Pakho, on the 2nd January, 1898, ANNIE,  
the only daughter of S. B. and Chan Hah  
Thompson, aged 41 years.

Liverpool and Wallasey papers please  
copy.

A HOUSE boy-to-day received six months' hard  
labour for breaking and entering the dwelling  
of Mr. Kee Cheung, Frays West, and stealing  
therefrom a silver watch.

The colony's farewell address to H. E. Sir  
William Robinson, G.C.M.G., will be presented  
by Sir John Carrington, Kt., C.M.G., to  
the Half Past Ten, on the 29th January, 1898.

The public are invited. The steamer "Fame" will  
be available for those wishing to accompany  
H. E. to the small steamer.

### HONGKONG ODD VOLUMES.

#### FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Yesterday evening, in the City Hall, the Hong-  
kong "Odd Volumes" Society assembled to  
witness the presentation of a farewell address to  
H. E. Sir W. Robinson, G.C.M.G. The presenta-  
tion was made by His Excellency Major-General  
Black, and there was a very large attendance  
of members.

Major-General Black—Your Excellency, it  
would be indeed if the Odd Volumes of  
Hongkong allowed you, their honoured Presi-  
dent and one of the Society's most industrious  
members, to depart without a word of farewell.  
(Applause). We have therefore set down our  
appreciation of you as a brother Odd Volume  
in the plain and unvarnished tale which I now  
ask our Hon. Secretary to read, and you, Sir, to  
accept as a memento of many evenings passed  
under the auspices of this oddly-named but well-  
assorted Society—evening, Sir, to which you  
have added much pleasure and instruction by  
your presidency and your efforts.

Mr. Pollock, Hon. Secretary, then read the  
following address:—

Hongkong, January 29th.

To Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, G.C.M.G.

Sir, Upon the approach of your departure from this  
place, we the undersigned members of Hongkong Odd  
Volumes, desire to present you with a short address  
which we have privately prepared to express the  
feelings of our Friends almost since your arrival  
here, and to thank you for your continued support  
and encouragement.

On the contrary, you have actively assisted both  
as a conductor of the Poole's Flute and as a lecturer, in the furtherance  
of our meetings to have been a constant source of entertainment.

In conclusion we beg to assure you that, in whatever  
we do, we will always carry with us the hearty good-wishes of the  
Hongkong Odd Volumes for your prosperity and happiness.—  
We are, Sir, your faithful, [signature].

(See the signature.)

Mr. Pollock then handed the address to His  
Excellency.

His Excellency the Governor was received  
with applause on rising to respond. He said—

Your Excellency General Black, Mr. Pollock,  
members of the Hongkong Odd Volumes, I

thank you most sincerely for the address which  
you have just presented to me. It has afforded  
me the utmost pleasure during the last five or  
six years to promote in any way the objects of  
building larger steamers for the trade will engage  
the attention of your Board. Our  
repairs have effected during the half-year, and  
I have hoped to be able to say that a very heavy  
expenditure in that direction in the near future  
was anticipated. Unfortunately, however, since  
the Report was issued the Powers  
have met with an accident which will entail  
considerable expense, a portion of which will be  
recoverable under our Policies. Our investment  
accrued rents in a good, sound condition, the  
mortgages showing a simple margin on the  
sums advanced, while the Shares stand well with  
in their market value. It does not occur to me  
that there is anything else to touch upon, but  
before proposing the adoption of the Report and  
Account I shall be pleased to answer any questions  
in store for your consideration with which Shareholders  
may wish to ask.

Captain Tillet—There is no question exactly  
which I want to ask but I would like to throw  
out a suggestion to the Directors—whether it  
would not be sound policy to put on some stronger

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1898.

## THE BELLIOS REFORMATORY.

### H. E. THE GOVERNOR LAWS THE FOUNDATION STONE.

At 11 a.m. to-day H. E. the Governor laid the foundation stone of the Reformatory for juvenile offenders, donated to the colony by the Hon. E. R. Bellios C.M.G. The site appears to be a very suitable one, being on the high ground behind Kennedy's stables; it is really a cutting on the spur of the hill that intervenes between the Polo ground and the site for the new Cotton Mills. There was a large attendance including many ladies, whose pretty winter costumes greatly heightened the scene. Amongst those present besides H.E. the Governor and Mr. Bellios were Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Colonial Secretary), Hon. W. M. Goodman (Attorney-General), Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), Hon. F. H. May, Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Hon. R. M. Ramsey (Harbour Master) Hon. Dr. Ka, Hon. Wei A-Yen, Capt. Phillips, A.D.C., Messrs. W. Chatham, N. J. Ede, J. R. Mudie, Dr. Bateson Wright and others.

The stone was placed in position in a mashed drapery with flags, and bore the following inscription: "Foundation stone laid by His Excellency Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G., Governor, 29th January, 1898, for the building presented to the colony by the Hon. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G." The company having assembled round the stone.

The Hon. E. R. Bellios said—Your Excellency, I esteem it a privilege as well as a pleasure to be here to-day to take part in what must necessarily be one of the farewell ceremonies of your long and successful administration. It has however, at least in my rather lengthened experience, fallen to the lot of any of your Excellency's predecessors to lay the foundation stone of a new and useful institution in the seventh year of a continued residence in the Colony. That is an interesting fact; it gains however no interest by being coupled with the circumstance that this is the second educational institution of which you will have laid the foundation stone, the first of which you have seen for some years satisfactorily working. For my own part, I am glad to say that the suggestion made to me by my honourable friend the Colonial Secretary that I might assist in the work met my instant approbation. I am and always have been an earnest advocate of education. I believe most fully in its humanising and elevating effect, and I would like to see it placed within the reach of the poorest, a consummation I hope some day to witness. There are now, however, many children who still wallow in the mire of ignorance, and it is from them that the ranks of the criminals are mainly recruited. To restrain and deter from crime, we are compelled to support a huge and costly gaol, where the social outlaws have to be taught that he cannot commit crime with impunity. Victoria Gaol is, however, hardly the place where a Chinese criminal can be reformed, and, unfortunately, the youthful offender against the law too often emerges from its cells more hardened than when he entered. He suffers contamination from association with older and more depraved criminals. This is almost unavoidable under the present system, it being impossible to segregate all the criminals, though the discipline is excellent so far as it can be carried out. Years ago a Reformatory for boys was a necessity, but it did not then appear urgent. The good fathers of the Italian Mission supplied the want, as far as lay in their power, for many years but the requirements have now grown beyond the means of the mission institution at West Point, and the Government, having agreed to provide a suitable, I have been only too happy to supply the funds for the erection of the building. I feel sure it will meet a want, and I sincerely trust it will be the means of saving many a lad from perishing on the downward and easy road. It is a duty we owe to civilisation no less than to poor humanity, to show to the people of China, the we provide for the reformation of the young as well as for the punishment of the adult law-breaker—that under the Union Jack mercy tempers justice. (Applause). Mr. Bellios then said—Your Excellency, with these tools of the mission I ask you to lay the foundation stone of the reformatory. The tools were a handsome silver trowel with horn handle, bearing an inscription setting forth the occasion, and a silver and blackwood mallet engraved with His Excellency's crest.

Mr. Chatham superintended the laying of the stones and when the operation was completed His Excellency declared the stone to have been well and truly laid. (Applause.)

His Excellency said—I-Ladies and Gentlemen, the last public act which I am going to perform before leaving Hongkong is most pleasant one to me and a most interesting one to the Colony. It is to lay the foundation stone of what will hereafter be known as the Bellios Reformatory. As you know institutions of this kind are for the better training of juvenile offenders. These institutions of comparatively recent growth and are the result of humane endeavour to rescue children from evil courses already embarking upon. Industrial training is the essential feature in these institutions. To be effective industrial habits must be engendered and a means must be given to the inmates of earning an honest livelihood. The new neighbourhood of a large cotton mill to this site seems to point to the introduction into this new reformatory when it is erected of some species of work connected with cotton spinning. But, ladies and gentlemen, you will undoubtedly want to know how it is that Mr. Bellios is mixed up with this affair. Well I will tell you. The building at West Point was quite unsuitable for a reformatory. We patched it up, heightened the walls, called in the assistance of the Right Reverend Bishop Finzi and the Reverend Fathers but all to no purpose. We found that a new reformatory must be built and then it was that Mr. Bellios came in. Ladies and gentlemen, when he heard that the West Point Reformatory was to be given to him and said "Sir William, a new reformatory is wanted. I will give you \$2,000 towards it." Ladies and gentlemen, we have Bellios Scholarships, Bellios Medals, a magnificent Bellios School [Bellios] Sympathy Bellios Institute, and soon we shall have a handsome Bellios Reformatory. Ladies and gentlemen, the name of Bellios will be handed down in Hongkong to grateful posterity and the Colony is under a debt to him which can never be extinguished. The last dispatch which I shall sign as Governor of this Colony will be one bringing this most generous and noble gift to the knowledge of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. (applause).

At the call of the Governor-shires, hearty cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Bellios and family.

Mr. Bellios, in response, called for three hearty cheers and a "Hooray" for the governor and said they all hoped to meet him in the old country again as soon as possible.

The company then were served with refreshments and posed for the inevitable photograph.

We noticed one of the ladies busy snapshotting the leading figures during the ceremony.

## A SOLDIER'S SUICIDE.

When the P. & O. steamer *Borneo*, which arrived here yesterday with a number of soldiers for Hongkong, was near the island of Minicoy, about 400 miles to the west of Colombo, Private Campbell, of the First Royal Lancaster Regiment, jumped overboard in broad daylight. A number of lifebuoys were at once thrown to him, the ship rounded to and a boat was immediately lowered, but the unfortunate man disappeared within a few yards of the buoys and before the boat could reach him. It is probable that the poor fellow was suffering from some form of insanity and chose a watery grave.

## HINDRANCES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE IN KWANG-TUNG AND KWANGSI.

(Continued from yesterday.)

In 1891, as we have already seen, the Commissioner at Canton called attention to the advantages of the West River route—the natural channel for the interior commerce of the southern portion of the Empire—being "neutralised by heavy and harassing taxation" and he warned his readers that if this great hindrance to the development of trade were persisted in, the rival routes via Tonkin and Burma would in all probability divert from Kwangtung province a large portion of the inter-provincial traffic which it then controlled. This was a wise, and from personal observation I can say it was a most necessary warning note, and it is fortunate—as far as this trade route is concerned—that things move slowly both in China and Tonkin, and so we found when the route was opened last year that instead of the prospects of a development of trade by it being diverted through Tonkin the land was lying fallow and capable of treatment by the plucky pioneers of trade who are now running steamers on the river and pushing business at Wuchow. The natural advantages of the route are now, as in '91, minimised by heavy and harassing taxation. The port of Laihun stations mentioned by Mr. Rocher is still in existence and in addition thereto goods imported at Canton have to pay a provincial tax, called *Zeh-Sau*, or釐厘 tax, another provincial tax called defence tax and the import duty fixed by the treaty. After payment of these three imports the goods may enter Canton and pass into consumption within restricted areas, beyond which either on the river or on shore Laihun stations are encountered and "squeezes" must be paid there. "Closely," writes Mr. Brennan, "the intention of the treaty was that British goods after paying the import duty should be free in the city of Canton; but in practice the import duty is only a first payment to the Central Government, the needs of the provincial Government have next to be satisfied. As is nearly every instance the importers are Chinese, they are at the mercy of their own authorities and pay whatever is demanded without demur. Individual rights are not recognised in China, and as Chinese merchant had enough to raise a question would he so dealt with that his case would serve as an example for years to come. It may be thought that under these circumstances a British merchant would have a great advantage over the Chinese dealer, and that he could import merchandise on payment only of the treaty tariff duty. So he may, but a British merchant imports goods not for his own use but in order to sell them to Chinese. If he kept a shop and sold by retail his Chinese customers might escape detection, but as a merchant he can only sell wholesale, and if the Chinese purchaser before taking delivery of his goods failed to go to the proper office and pay the Canton tax, he would certainly be arrested and made an example of by being caused to pay the tax several times over. \*\*\* The small settlement where foreigners live is closely watched by spies and any Chinese caught in the act of removing goods that have not paid the provincial taxes is treated (by the authorities) as a smuggler. As an importer for local consumption, then, the foreigner has an advantage over the Chinese merchant, so the import trade remains in the latter's hands, and he has to submit to whatever exactions the provincial authorities may impose." All this "squeezing" and plundering of the native merchants and shopkeepers has undoubtedly a serious effect on the foreign trade of the port and province, for the more the Chinese merchants disburse in the shape of provincial taxes (Laihun, destination tax, hush-money, and goodness knows what else besides) the more limited is their means of buying from foreigners. It is the consumer who pays all these "squeezes" in the end and it stands to reason therefore that in adopting measures in the future for the protection of the interests of foreign merchants the consumers will benefit. The native officials blithely assert that we have no right to concern ourselves about the interests of the native consumer. For the sake of argument I willingly grant that, but I contend that we have a perfect right to protect the interests of foreigners and we should do so without delay. The natives are powerless to protect themselves, they will make no fight, raise no questions; the Empire is tottering on the brink of ruin—the whole machinery of government being hopelessly rotten—an army of hungry, corrupt men is feeding and waxing fat on the foreign trade (both import and export) of the nation, and the time has surely arrived when drastic measures should be adopted for the protection of our vast commercial interests in China which have been too long considered a matter of secondary importance. It is no fault of ours that the fiscal system of the Empire is in such a disgraceful state. Many able and willing advisers have given the best advice to the Central Government and to provincial rulers and they have heeded it not; it has been as chaff blown before the wind—pebbles cast before a swine. What we have to do is to look the situation square in the face, have calculations on the situation as it is, not as it could and should be, or how it may be a quarter of a century hence, if wiser counsels prevail in the meantime. We've had a surfeit of it and ways let us now, for heaven's sake, do something and then we can talk about what is done. We have had enough of the speculations of the masters of the trades, the duplicity of the inevitable and corrupt mandarins, the basefaced schemes of an impotent bureaucracy to hinder the development of legitimate commerce. The diabolical schemes of the self-seeking officials are now well understood. The special reports of Mr. Consul Jackson, of Shanghai, on "The Revenue and Expenditure of the Chinese Empire" and of Mr. Byron Breman on "The State of Trade at the Treaty Ports," which were presented to both Houses of Parliament in the spring of last year, have placed the public in possession of the facts and there is no reason or justification for us to live longer in a fool's paradise, believing that there is much to gain by keeping on the most friendly terms with China's rulers. There is, on the contrary, much to be lost by the malfeasance of such a policy. We have in fact lost millions by it. We are still heavy losers on that account. The merchants and traders of all nationalities are to-day losing heavily by it. The Central Government is impotent. The provincial governments are compelled to a degree inconveniences to the average European who has not studied these matters on the spot. Chaos, corruption, despotism, and biliarity of the most revolting description are rampant and in no provinces is it not now noticeable, more easily seen, than in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. We have steadily submitted to gallant independent and belligerent tribes for upwards of fifty years, and surely that is long enough. Please we have

had with China for a long time, but has it been, can it any longer be regarded as, peace with honour? That is, I submit, a question that merits prompt and earnest consideration, not only by foreign governments, but also by all merchants and traders who have been so graciously permitted to live and move and have their being for several decades on the fringe of the most contemptible, most corrupt, most barbarous empire that the world has ever known. The Chinese Government and all the provincial rulers refuse to believe that mercantile wealth and the prosperity of the people is the source of both the wealth and the glory of all nations. All the nations of the earth in which this principle is the basis of government are greater, more powerful, more prosperous, more happy than the vast and populous empire in which the "Son of Heaven" is bowed down to and worshipped by fawning courtiers and obsequious tenders. All the great nations are moving onward. China stands still. There is no Chinese able and willing to come forward to evolve in order out of the chaos that reigns supreme in every part of the Empire. But that fact cannot be allowed to check indefinitely the march of pioneers of trade, the natural flow of western trade, western arts, western science. We have made treaties calculated to benefit the ceaseless tollers, the thrifty merchants, the diligent agriculturists of this huge Empire. The clauses in the treaties best calculated to benefit the Central Government and the people it professes to rule as well as foreigners (in general) (the transit pass clauses and rules based thereon) are rendered in great measure hopeless to the great detriment of trade. It was not, it is not a one-sided bargain that has been made. Yet the Chinese Government obstructs the natural course of trade. It is blind to the best interests of the people, who have been repeatedly goaded to rebellion by vicious misgovernment. But it cannot be admitted that there is reason for allowing this shocking, this scandalous misgovernment to remain for ever a barrier to the development of trade or routes which have, with infinite trouble, been thrown open to the commerce of the world. Neither can we regard with perfect equanimity the pursuance of a policy by provincial officials which makes for the exasperation of the masses, driving them to despair and desperate methods of retaliation, for our commercial interests are thereby affected. It is clear that some Governments have hitherto taken a bold stand on treaty rights in China. It is well-known that many foreigners have suffered because they have been unable to conduct business in China on the lines indicated as possible and profitable if full treaty rights were accorded them. It is abundantly evident that the Chinese Government has neither the power nor the will to give effect to the solemn compact entered into with the Great Powers. Assuming the limit of forbearance has been reached—and it is fervently hoped that our rulers have at length realised the danger of allowing the traitors to be ignored with impunity—and that commerce is to be allowed to flow onward through its natural channels, as it should, then it is obvious that no time should be wasted, as heretofore, when difficulties arise, in writing lengthy despatches to Ministers in Peking and waiting for the decision of the Tsungli Yamen, but that there should be ready at hand at the chief centre of trade a sufficient force to enable the Council, whenever necessary, to demonstrate to provincial authorities that foreign nations sometimes resort to expedients, such as reprisals for instance, and that such "moves" are usually unpleasant. If as is now pretty generally admitted, the Viceroy is practically independent ruler and the Central Government in Peking impotent, then surely the best way to get "local questions" settled promptly and satisfactorily is to deal immediately and directly with the Great Powers. Assuming that the limit of forbearance has been reached—and it is fervently hoped that our rulers have at length realised the danger of allowing the traitors to be ignored with impunity—and that commerce is to be allowed to flow onward through its natural channels, as it should, then it is obvious that no time should be wasted, as heretofore, when difficulties arise, in writing lengthy despatches to Ministers in Peking and waiting for the decision of the Tsungli Yamen, but that there should be ready at hand at the chief centre of trade a sufficient force to enable the Council, whenever necessary, to demonstrate to provincial authorities that foreign nations sometimes resort to expedients, such as reprisals for instance, and that such "moves" are usually unpleasant. If as is now pretty generally admitted, the Viceroy is practically independent ruler and the Central Government in Peking impotent, then surely the best way to get "local questions" settled promptly and satisfactorily is to deal immediately and directly with the Great Powers. Assuming that the limit of forbearance has been reached—and it is fervently hoped that our rulers have at length realised the danger of allowing the traitors to be ignored with impunity—and that commerce is to be allowed to flow onward through its natural channels, as it should, then it is obvious that no time should be wasted, as heretofore, when difficulties arise, in writing lengthy despatches to Ministers in Peking and waiting for the decision of the Tsungli Yamen, but that there should be ready at hand at the chief centre of trade a sufficient force to enable the Council, whenever necessary, to demonstrate to provincial authorities that foreign nations sometimes resort to expedients, such as reprisals for instance, and that such "moves" are usually unpleasant. If as is now pretty generally admitted, the Viceroy is practically independent ruler and the Central Government in Peking impotent, then surely the best way to get "local questions" settled promptly and satisfactorily is to deal immediately and directly with the Great Powers. Assuming that the limit of forbearance has been reached—and it is fervently hoped that our rulers have at length realised the danger of allowing the traitors to be ignored with impunity—and that commerce is to be allowed to flow onward through its natural channels, as it should, then it is obvious that no time should be wasted, as heretofore, when difficulties arise, in writing lengthy despatches to Ministers in Peking and waiting for the decision of the Tsungli Yamen, but that there should be ready at hand at the chief centre of trade a sufficient force to enable the Council, whenever necessary, to demonstrate to provincial authorities that foreign nations sometimes resort to expedients, such as reprisals for instance, and that such "moves" are usually unpleasant. If as is now pretty generally admitted, the Viceroy is practically independent ruler and the Central Government in Peking impotent, then surely the best way to get "local questions" settled promptly and satisfactorily is to deal immediately and directly with the Great Powers. Assuming that the limit of forbearance has been reached—and it is fervently hoped that our rulers have at length realised the danger of allowing the traitors to be ignored with impunity—and that commerce is to be allowed to flow onward through its natural channels, as it should, then it is obvious that no time should be wasted, as heretofore, when difficulties arise, in writing lengthy despatches to Ministers in Peking and waiting for the decision of the Tsungli Yamen, but that there should be ready at hand at the chief centre of trade a sufficient force to enable the Council, whenever necessary, to demonstrate to provincial authorities that foreign nations sometimes resort to expedients, such as reprisals for instance, and that such "moves" are usually unpleasant. If as is now pretty generally admitted, the Viceroy is practically independent ruler and the Central Government in Peking impotent, then surely the best way to get "local questions" settled promptly and satisfactorily is to deal immediately and directly with the Great Powers. Assuming that the limit of forbearance has been reached—and it is fervently hoped that our rulers have at length realised the danger of allowing the traitors to be ignored with impunity—and that commerce is to be allowed to flow onward through its natural channels, as it should, then it is obvious that no time should be wasted, as heretofore, when difficulties arise, in writing lengthy despatches to Ministers in Peking and waiting for the decision of the Tsungli Yamen, but that there should be ready at hand at the chief centre of trade a sufficient force to enable the Council, whenever necessary, to demonstrate to provincial authorities that foreign nations sometimes resort to expedients, such as reprisals for instance, and that such "moves" are usually unpleasant. If as is now pretty generally admitted, the Viceroy is practically independent ruler and the Central Government in Peking impotent, then surely the best way to get "local questions" settled promptly and satisfactorily is to deal immediately and directly with the Great Powers. Assuming that the limit of forbearance has been reached—and it is fervently hoped that our rulers have at length realised the danger of allowing the traitors to be ignored with impunity—and that commerce is to be allowed to flow onward through its natural channels, as it should, then it is obvious that no time should be wasted, as heretofore, when difficulties arise, in writing lengthy despatches to Ministers in Peking and waiting for the decision of the Tsungli Yamen, but that there should be ready at hand at the chief centre of trade a sufficient force to enable the Council, whenever necessary, to demonstrate to provincial authorities that foreign nations sometimes resort to expedients, such as reprisals for instance, and that such "moves" are usually unpleasant. If as is now pretty generally admitted, the Viceroy is practically independent ruler and the Central Government in Peking impotent, then surely the best way to get "local questions" settled promptly and satisfactorily is to deal immediately and directly with the Great Powers. Assuming that the limit of forbearance has been reached—and it is fervently hoped that our rulers have at length realised the danger of allowing the traitors to be ignored with impunity—and that commerce is to be allowed to flow onward through its natural channels, as it should, then it is obvious that no time should be wasted, as heretofore, when difficulties arise, in writing lengthy despatches to Ministers in Peking and waiting for the decision of the Tsungli Yamen, but that there should be ready at hand at the chief centre of trade a sufficient force to enable the Council, whenever necessary, to demonstrate to provincial authorities that foreign nations sometimes resort to expedients, such as reprisals for instance, and that such "moves" are usually unpleasant. If as is now pretty generally admitted, the Viceroy is practically independent ruler and the Central Government in Peking impotent, then surely the best way to get "local questions" settled promptly and satisfactorily is to deal immediately and directly with the Great Powers. Assuming that the limit of forbearance has been reached—and it is fervently hoped that our rulers have at length realised the danger of allowing the traitors to be ignored with impunity—and that commerce is to be allowed to flow onward through its natural channels, as it should, then it is obvious that no time should be wasted, as heretofore, when difficulties arise, in writing lengthy despatches to Ministers in Peking and waiting for the decision of the Tsungli Yamen, but that there should be ready at hand at the chief centre of trade a sufficient force to enable the Council, whenever necessary, to demonstrate to provincial authorities that foreign nations sometimes resort to expedients, such as reprisals for instance, and that such "moves" are usually unpleasant. If as is now pretty generally admitted, the Viceroy is practically independent ruler and the Central Government in Peking impotent, then surely the best way to get "local questions" settled promptly and satisfactorily is to deal immediately and directly with the Great Powers. Assuming that the limit of forbearance has been reached—and it is fervently hoped that our rulers have at length realised the danger of allowing the traitors to be ignored with impunity—and that commerce is to be allowed to flow onward through its natural channels, as it should, then it is obvious that no time should be wasted, as heretofore, when difficulties arise, in writing lengthy despatches to Ministers in Peking and waiting for the decision of the Tsungli Yamen, but that there should be ready at hand at the chief centre of trade a sufficient force to enable the Council, whenever necessary, to demonstrate to provincial authorities that foreign nations sometimes resort to expedients, such as reprisals for instance, and that such "moves" are usually unpleasant. If as is now pretty generally admitted, the Viceroy is practically independent ruler and the Central Government in Peking impotent, then surely the best way to get "local questions" settled promptly and satisfactorily is to deal immediately and directly with the Great Powers. Assuming that the limit of forbearance has been reached—and it is fervently hoped that our rulers have at length realised the danger of allowing the traitors to be ignored with impunity—and that commerce is to be allowed to flow onward through its natural channels, as it should, then it is obvious that no time should be wasted, as heretofore, when difficulties arise, in writing lengthy despatches to Ministers in Peking and waiting for the decision of the Tsungli Yamen, but that there should be ready at hand at the chief centre of trade a sufficient force to enable the Council, whenever necessary, to demonstrate to provincial authorities that foreign nations sometimes resort to expedients, such as reprisals for instance, and that such "moves" are usually unpleasant. If as is now pretty generally admitted, the Viceroy is practically independent ruler and the Central Government in Peking impotent, then surely the best way to get "local questions" settled promptly and satisfactorily is to deal immediately and directly with the Great Powers. Assuming that the limit of forbearance has been reached—and it is fervently hoped that our rulers have at length realised the danger of allowing the traitors to be ignored with impunity—and that commerce is to be allowed to flow onward through its natural channels, as it should, then it is obvious that no time should be wasted, as heretofore, when difficulties arise, in writing lengthy despatches to Ministers in Peking and waiting for the decision of the Tsungli Yamen, but that there should be ready at hand at the chief centre of trade a sufficient force to enable the Council, whenever necessary, to demonstrate to provincial authorities that foreign nations sometimes resort to expedients, such as reprisals for instance, and that such "moves" are usually unpleasant. If as is now pretty generally admitted, the Viceroy is practically independent ruler and the Central Government in Peking impotent, then surely the best way to get "local questions" settled promptly and satisfactorily is to deal immediately and directly with the Great Powers. Assuming that the limit of forbearance has been reached—and it is fervently hoped that our rulers have at length realised the danger of allowing the traitors to be ignored with impunity—and that commerce is to be allowed to flow onward through its natural channels, as it should, then it is obvious that no time should be wasted, as heretofore, when difficulties arise, in writing lengthy despatches to Ministers in Peking and waiting for the decision of the Tsungli Yamen, but that there should be ready at hand at the chief centre of trade a sufficient force to enable the Council, whenever necessary, to demonstrate to provincial authorities that foreign nations sometimes resort to expedients, such as reprisals for instance, and that such "moves" are usually unpleasant. If as is now pretty generally admitted, the Viceroy is practically independent ruler and the Central Government in Peking impotent, then surely the best way to get "local questions" settled promptly and satisfactorily is to deal immediately and directly with the Great Powers. Assuming that the limit of forbearance has been reached—and it is fervently hoped that our rulers have at length realised the danger of allowing the traitors to be ignored with impunity—and that commerce is to be allowed to flow onward through its natural channels, as it should, then it is obvious that no time should be wasted, as heretofore, when difficulties arise, in writing lengthy despatches to Ministers in Peking and waiting for the decision of the Tsungli Yamen, but that there should be ready at hand at the chief centre of trade a sufficient force to enable the Council, whenever necessary, to demonstrate to provincial authorities that foreign nations sometimes resort to expedients, such as reprisals for instance, and that such "moves" are usually unpleasant. If as is now pretty generally admitted, the Viceroy is practically independent ruler and the Central Government in Peking impotent, then surely the best way to get "local questions" settled promptly and satisfactorily is to deal immediately and directly with the Great Powers. Assuming that the limit of forbearance has been reached—and it is fervently hoped that our rulers have at length realised the danger of allowing the traitors to be ignored with impunity—and that commerce is to be allowed to flow onward through its natural channels, as it should, then it is obvious that no time should be wasted, as heretofore, when difficulties arise, in writing lengthy despatches to Ministers in Peking and waiting for the decision of the Tsungli Yamen, but that there should be ready at hand at the chief centre of trade a sufficient force to enable the Council, whenever necessary, to demonstrate to provincial authorities that foreign nations sometimes resort to expedients, such as reprisals for instance, and that such "moves" are usually unpleasant. If as is now pretty generally admitted, the Viceroy is practically independent ruler and the Central Government in Peking impotent, then surely the best way to get "local questions" settled promptly and satisfactorily is to deal immediately and directly with the Great Powers. Assuming that the limit of forbearance has been reached—and it is fervently hoped that our rulers have at length realised the danger of allowing the traitors to be ignored with impunity—and that commerce is to be allowed to flow onward through its natural channels, as it should, then it is obvious that no time should be wasted, as heretofore, when difficulties arise, in writing lengthy despatches to Ministers in Peking and waiting for the decision of the Tsungli Yamen, but that there should be ready at hand at the chief centre of trade a sufficient force to enable the Council, whenever necessary, to demonstrate to provincial authorities that foreign nations sometimes resort to expedients, such as reprisals for instance, and that such "moves" are usually unpleasant. If as is now pretty generally admitted, the Viceroy is practically independent ruler and the Central Government in Peking impotent, then surely the best way to get "local questions" settled promptly and satisfactorily is to

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
INABA MARU.....	MARSEILLES, LONDON, NEW CASTLE, and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE (Transhipping Cargo for JAVA PORTS), PANAMA, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.....	THURSDAY, 31st February, at 4 P.M.
KAGOSHIMA MARU.....	SEATTLE, WASH., via KOBE and YOKOHAMA.....	WEDNESDAY, 9th February, at 4 P.M.
IDZUMI MARU.....	KOBE and YOKOHAMA.....	THURSDAY, 17th February, at 4 P.M.
SACAMI MARU.....	SHANGHAI, JINSEN, SHIMO, NOSEKI and KOBE.....	FRIDAY, 18th February, at 4 P.M.
TOKIO MARU.....	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.....	MONDAY, 21st February, at 4 P.M.
HIROSHIMA MARU.....	BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE (Transhipping Cargo for JAVA PORTS), and COLOMBO.....	TUESDAY, 22nd February, at Noon.
OMI MARU.....	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE.....	FRIDAY, 25th February, at 4 P.M.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1898

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 30th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1898.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"YUENSANG,"

Captain J. Kynoch, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1898.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"

Captain Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company go from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S. S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1898.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SURABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ONSANG,"

Captain J. Young, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 1st February, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1898.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HECTOR,"

Captain Barr, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd and February.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1898.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

Captain E. Fey, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 3rd February, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1898.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE,"

Captain Sincock, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 4th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1898.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Extra Steamship

"DARMSTADT"

will be despatched as above on or about the 15th of February, 1898.

To be followed by the "CREFELD"

on or about the 15th of March, 1898.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1897.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS).

THE Steamship

"GANGES,"

Captain T. F. Creer carrying Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 19th February, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1898.

HOUSE OF LORDS: WHISKY.

PARTIES are cautioned against spurious Imitations and cheap imitations of whisky being sold as supplied to the House of Lords.

The only Genuine House of Lords' Bulk Whisky, as supplied to that Assembly during the last 18 years, is Saunders O.B. Brand in long black bottles. It is never shipped in flasks or clear bottles.

BEST OF VIANDS SERVED IN THE BEST OF STYLES.

J. E. GOODCHILD,

Manager.

CRAIGELLACHIE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY CO., LTD.

Ships.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIK PORTS:

ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.E.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

PRENSIS ..... | Tuesday ... | 1st Feb.

SACKS ..... | Tuesday ... | 1st March.

BEYERS ..... | Wednesday | 30th March.

PRINS HEDERICH ..... | Wednesday | 27th April.

THE magnificient Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates; Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURIOUS OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

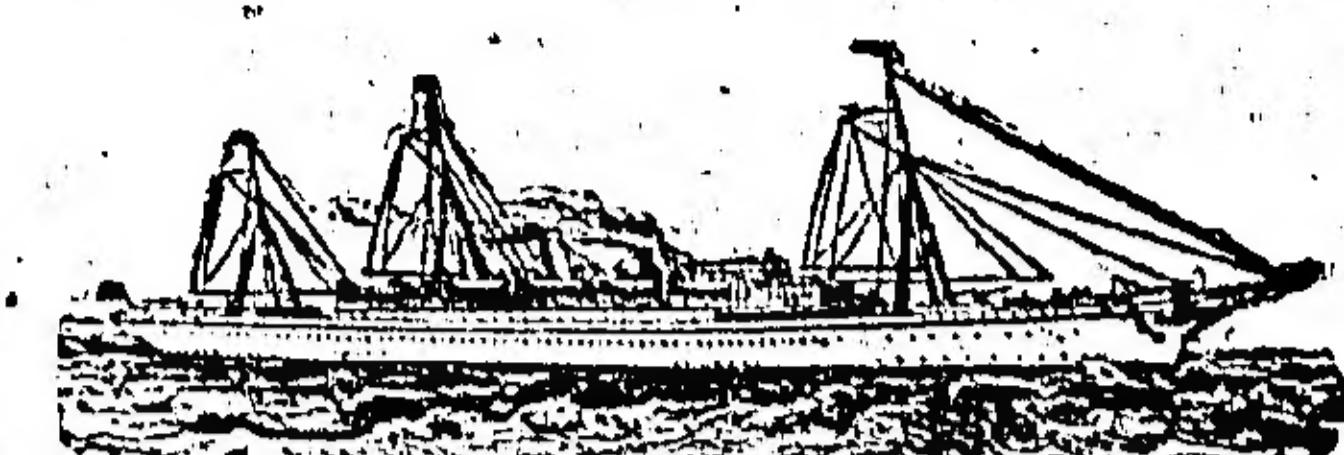
THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

Ships.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1898.



1898.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF INDIA.....Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 16th Feb., 1898.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN.....Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 16th Mar., 1898.

EMPEROR OF CHINA.....Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1898.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF INDIA.....Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 16th Feb., 1898.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN.....Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 16th Mar., 1898.

EMPEROR OF CHINA.....Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1898.

THE magnificient Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates; Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the